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censure him for lightening his task, as he has done, by ignoring subspecies,¹ and often, too, by giving descriptions only sufficient to identify the adult males. Here, alas, he has but followed in the footsteps of leading ornithologists, and he can hardly be blamed for taking them as models rather than as warnings.—C. F. B.

Allen's Notice of some Venezuelan Birds, collected by Mrs. H. H. Smith.²—Although based on a small collection of about 60 specimens, this paper shows what may yet be done in comparatively well worked areas of South America, three of the forty-eight species being new to science, two others present differences which will probably be found constant when additional specimens are examined, while the identification of two others is merely provisional.

The new forms described are *Ramphocaelus atrosericeus capitalis*, *Lophotriccus subcristatus*, and *Picumnus obsoletus*—all from El Pilar, "a little way in the interior" of the country.

A species which, if correctly identified, has its known range much extended is *Hapalocercus fulviceps* (Scl.), previously recorded only from western Ecuador and Peru.

We regret to see, in the spelling of the generic name *Ramphocaelus* (instead of *Ramphocelus*), on p. 51, a disregard—doubtless accidental—of one of the rules of nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union (Canon XL).—R. R.

Allen's List of Birds collected in Northeastern Sonora and Northwestern Chihuahua.³—This is a list of 162 species, based on a collection of about one thousand specimens, made chiefly by Mr. Frank Robinette, of Washington, D. C. Although the localities represented are 150 miles or more from the southern boundary of Arizona, all but ten of the 162 species have been taken within our limits. These peculiarly Mexican forms are the following: "*Callipepla elegans*" (= *C. e. bensoni* Ridgw.⁴), *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*, *Euptilotis neoxenus*, *Campephilus imperialis*, "*Myiarchus inquietus* Salv. and Godm.,"⁵ *Aimophila superciliosa*,

¹This is doubly unfortunate, for it results in the introduction of misleading names,—for instance, *Turdus aonalaschkei*, *Ammodramus sandwichensis*, and *Empidonax pusillus* for the Hermit Thrush, Savanna Sparrow, and Traill's Flycatcher.

²Notice of some Venezuelan Birds, collected by Mrs. H. H. Smith. By J. A. Allen. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. IV, No. 1, Article V, April 6, 1892, pp. 51-56.

³List of Mammals and Birds collected in Northeastern Sonora and Northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico, on the Lumholtz Archaeological Expedition, 1890-92. By J. A. Allen. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. V, Art. 3, March 16, 1893, pp. 27-42.

⁴Forest and Stream, XXVIII, No. 6, 1887, p. 106; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, July 2, 1887, 148-150.

⁵Identification open to question.

A. mcleodi, *Peucaea notosticta*, *Melospiza fasciata mexicana*, *Geothlypis trichas melanops* and *Basileuterus rufifrons*.

The names of the North American species are unaccompanied by the authorities, but the latter are given in the case of ten species extra-limital to the A. O. U. Check-List, always, however, in parentheses, which are required in only five of them. This typographical blemish does not, however, detract from the value of the paper, except in so far as it wrongly represents the nomenclature of the species affected.

There are two or three identifications, in addition to that of the supposed *Myiarchus inquietus*, we believe will bear reconsideration, as for example, *Melospiza fasciata mexicana* and *Geothlypis trichas melanops*, which certainly seem out of place in the list.—R. R.

Chapman's Notes on Birds observed near Trinidad, Cuba.¹—This carefully prepared and highly interesting paper is worthy of more extended review than can be given it at present. The introductory portion consists of a pleasing description of the localities visited. Then follow 'Notes on Cuban Birds' arranged under the separate headings of 'General Impressions of Cuban Bird-life,' 'The Migration,' 'Birds observed while sailing from Batabanó to Trinidad,' 'The Cuban Avifauna,' and 'Species Described as New or Added to the Cuban Fauna.' The 'Annotated List of Birds Observed' includes 99 species, of which *Rallus longirostris cubanus* is described as new on page 288.

In connection with certain Cuban species the representative forms of other islands are discussed, and in some cases separated, for example the Jamaican representative of *Pitangus candifasciatus*, which is named *P. jamaicensis* (p. 303) and the Bahaman representative of *Dendroica petechia gundlachi*, which is named *D. p. flaviceps* (p. 310). A new genus, *Ptiloena*, is instituted for the so-called "*Scolecophagus*" *atroviolaceus*, a procedure both justifiable and timely.

The critical remarks and biographical notes embodied in this paper are of excellent quality, and the paper as a whole one of first-class merit.—R. R.

Minor Ornithological Publications.—'Forest and Stream.' This journal was last noticed in Vol. IX, pp. 384-387. In Vols. XXXIX and XL (July, 1892-June, 1893) are the following (Nos. 2611-2697).

2611. *Bonasa umbellus*, *Rex*. By Dr. Robert T. Morris. 'Forest and Stream,' Vol. XXXIX, No. 1, July 7, pp. 6-7.—A biographical sketch.

2612. *Rare Birds' Nests*. By H. Austen. *Ibid.*, No. 2, July 14, 1892, p. 28.—*Regulus calendula*.

2613. *A Bit of Grouse Hunter's Lore*. By Dr. Robert T. Morris. *Ibid.*, No. 3, July 21, 1892, p. 49.—*Bonasa umbellus*.

¹ Notes on Birds and Mammals observed near Trinidad, Cuba, with remarks on the Origin of West Indian Bird-Life. By Frank M. Chapman. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. IV, Art. XVI, Dec. 29, 1892, pp. 279-330.